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# 12th Chongryun Congress Endorses Koryo Confederation, Renews Allegiance To Juche

The platform of the 12th Chongryun Congress opened in Tokyo on Nov. 11

The 12th Congress of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) Nov. 11–13, gave full endorsement to President Kim Il Sung's proposal to form a north-south confederation and reaffirmed total allegiance to him.

The Congress, held at the Korean Cultural Hall in Tokyo, named Han Duk Su as Chairman and elected five Vice-Chairmen, Li Jin Gyu, Li Gye Baek, Pak Jae Ro, Yun Sang Chol and Sing Sang Dae.

The Congress called for stress on educating the young compatriots to become good and proud Koreans.

The three-day congress reviewed successes registered by Chongryun and resident Koreans in Japan in their patriotic work since the last Congress and discussed concrete measures for implementing the grand tasks set forth by President Kim Il Sung at the 6th Congress of the WPK.

Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun, declared the 12th Congress open.

The congratulatory message to the 12th Chongryun Congress sent by President Kim Il Sung was read out by Chairman Han Duk Su. (See page 2)

The President, in his message, said: "Keeping pace with the grandiose struggle of the people in the homeland, Chongryun should further deepen and develop the struggle for modelling its ranks on the Juche idea." He called upon Chongryun and resident Koreans to become one in the struggle to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Chairman Han Duk Su delivered a six-part report on the work of the Central Committee of Chongryun. (See pages 3,4)

In the report the Chairman stressed the need to fully embody the Juche idea in all spheres of the Chongryun work as modelling it on the Juche idea was as its general task. Every possible effort, the reporter declared, should be made to reunify Korea by forming a confederation in which the existing political, economic and social systems of north and south Korea would remain as they are.

Chairman Han Duk Su said, "The route of travel of resident compatriots to the *socialist* homeland has been markedly broadened," and added that the number of those who visited the homeland reaches over 10,000 thus far.

He, in his report, also said, "Chongryun, exerting affirmative influence upon the American people, should try to generate a public demand for a change in the Korean policy of the U.S. government."

The Congress adopted a letter to President Kim Il Sung with a stormy applause and cheers rocking the hall.

Congratulatory speeches were made at the Congress by Kono Yohei, New Liberal Club member of the House of Representatives; Den Hideo, member of the House of Councilors; Simodaira Shyoichi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Nishizawa Tomio, Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; Torii Kazuo, Clean Government Party member of the House of Representatives; Fujii Katsuhi, Liberal-Democratic member of the House of Representatives, former Labour Minister; Iwai Akira, Secretary General of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Andrew Hughes, Coordinator of the Committee of Foreign Residents in Japan for Reunification of Korea and other representatives of various Japanese political parties and public organizations.

All the speakers warmly congratulated the 12th Chongryun Congress and wished great success in the patriotic work of Chongryun for national reunification.

A total of 855 congratulatory messages were received by the 12th Congress from international organizations and public figures of various parts of the world including Japan. They include the International Union of Students, China-Korea Friendship Association, the Australia Women's League, the International Organization of Journalists and many others.

(Continued on page 2)

# *Pyongyang Proposes Consultative Organ for Confederation*

The DPRK proposed to form a preparatory committee for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as a unified state of Korea. It told overseas Koreans to meet with its representatives either in Pyongyang or in a third country for preliminary consultations at an early date. (See details on pages 5 and 6)

The proposal ended the November 11 joint conference in the DPRK capital of political parties and public organizations. The meeting held at the People's Palace of Culture was attended by their representatives.

The joint conference spotlighted the resolve of the DPRK to form a confederal state as a reunified Korean government, a new policy objective advanced by President Kim Il Sung at the 6th Congress of the WPK. The importance attached to the conference was illustrated by the presence of big-name leaders – an all-star show.

Attending the joint meeting were three Vice-Presidents – Kim Il, Kang Ryang UK and Pak Sung Chol – and top executives of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Chondoist Chongu Party, the Korean Democratic Party, the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

The proposal to create a joint consultative organ was made in the report to the conference submitted by Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Committee of the WPK Central Committee and in a letter adopted with unanimous approval to the south Korean people and Koreans abroad. The letter was signed by representatives of 21 political parties and public organizations.

An underlying motive behind the latest overtures is a deeper perception of the growing threat to the nationhood of the Korean people. The letter sounded an alarm by saying, "If our fellow countrymen allow the division to continue any longer, our country will find it difficult to defend the national independence and sovereignty in the complicated situation caused by the fierce scramble of big powers and may again fall a victim to foreign forces and become colonial slaves."

This crisis sense conspicuous in the report of President Kim Il Sung to the 6th Party Congress reflects the present international developments marked by sharpened rivalry among great powers for influence which may likely provoke a third world war.

The letter placed the survival of Korean values before anything, be it communism or nationalism. It noted: "At home or abroad, rich or poor, adherent to communism of nationalism and believers in God or not, let us all unite under the banner of reunification, the banner of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and form a great national united front."

In advancing the proposal at the joint meeting, WPK representative Kim Hwan stressed the need to overthrow the Chon Du Hwan fascist junta and called it an obstacle to "national reconciliation, unity and reunification." That junta, he noted, receiving American patronage, is "suppressing and obliterating the democratic movement and movement for peaceful reunification by most brutal means." A patriotic and democratic government must replace the junta, he added.

# Socialist International Urges Kim Dae Jung Freedom

The 15th Congress of Socialist International, opened in Madrid on November 13, adopted at the November 16 session a resolution demanding the freedom of Mr. Kim Dae Jung now under death sentence at the south Korean military tribunal.

The Congress was attended by leaders of 34 socialist parties, including ruling parties, in 31 countries. Its chairman is former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, leader of the ruling Social Democratic Party.

The resolution, expressing deep concern about the military dictatorship established in south Korea, voiced unreserved support to the democratic forces there fighting for free and democratic society.

The resolution went on record, declaring "We strongly ask the south Korean authorities to retract the death sentence passed on Mr. Kim Dae Jung."

In his closing address at the meeting of the world's socialist parties Mr. Brandt described it as a duty of Socialist International to win Mr. Kim freedom and appealed for international action.

Mr. Chaning Liem, senior chairman of Hanminzyon (the Union of Koreans Overseas for Democracy and Unification), observer at the socialist meeting, told the press on November 16 that he asked Socialist International to dispatch a fact-finding mission to north and south Korea in order to investigate the alleged "threat from the north," a rationale offered by Chon Du Hwan for his military administration.

# President KIM IL SUNG's Congratulatory Message to 12th Congress Of Chongryun

The great leader President Kim Il Sung on November 11 sent a congratulatory message to the 12th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

The message says:

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and on my own, extend warm congratulations to the attendants of the Congress and the entire compatriots in Japan on the 12th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan to be held amid the great expectation and attention of the 700,000 compatriots in Japan and the people in the homeland.

The message notes that over the last three years since the Eleventh Congress of Chongryun has energetically waged the struggle for modelling its ranks on the Juche idea in conformity with the requirement of the movement of Koreans in Japan which has entered a new stage of development and firmly established in this course the ideological system of Juche in its organisations at all levels and consolidated as firm as a rock the unity and cohesion of its ranks in ideology and purpose.

In particular, Chongryun, upholding the policy of our Party and Government of the Republic for national reunification, has vigorously struggled to frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and actively supported the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy and further strengthened friendship and solidarity with the progressive people of the world including the Japanese people, thereby greatly contributing to accelerating the reunification of the country, it says, and goes on:

The 12th Congress of Chongryun is a significant congress to be held at a historical time when the whole Party and the entire people have started a grandiose march, upholding the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, which marked a new milestone in the development of our Party and revolution.

Keeping pace with the grandiose struggle of the people in the homeland, Chongryun should further deepen and develop the struggle for modelling its ranks on the Juche idea in conformity with the general task of our revolution to model the whole society on the Juche idea.

Upholding our Party's new national reunification proposal on establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of a unified state, Chongryun and compatriots in Japan should all turn out in the struggle for their realisation.

Chongryun should energetically carry on the movement for solidarity with the Japanese people and other progressive people of the world so that voices of solidarity supporting our new national reunification proposal may be lifted up further from every nook and corner of the world.

In conclusion the message points out:

Believing that the 12th Congress of Chongryun will set forth a correct fighting task to be a new milestone in the development of the movement of Koreans in Japan and powerfully arouse the entire Chongryun functionaries and compatriots in Japan in the sacred struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the final victory of the cause of Juche, I sincerely wish the Congress fine success in its work. (KCNA)

# *Rodong Sinmun Hails 12th Congress of Chongryun*

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Nov. 11 carried editorial articles greeting the opening of the 12th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

The Congress will review the shining successes registered by Chongryun and Koreans in Japan in their patriotic work in the past period, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem and following the guidance of the glorious Party and discuss measures for implementing the programmatic tasks set forth by him at the Sixth Congress of the Party.

An article of Rodong Sinmun says that the 12th Congress of Chongryun will leave a shining record in the annals of the fatherland as a congress of victory and unity demonstrating at home and abroad the invincible vitality of the Juche-based idea of overseas compatriots' movement propounded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the might of Chongryun closely united as one under the banner of the Juche idea.

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) put forth the modelling of itself on the Juche idea as its general task at its 11th Congress in September 1977 and has waged an energetic struggle to strengthen and develop the Chongryun organization to be an overseas compatriots organization of Juche type not shaking in any adversity and conduct the movement of Koreans in Japan more vigorously by subordinating it to the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of Juche, points out the article.

It continues:

It was the most precious success made during the period under review that Chongryun has been built as firm as rock as an overseas citizens organization of Juche type and a solid foundation has been laid to develop in depth the movement of Koreans in Japan down through generations under the banner of the Juche idea following the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party.

Chongryun has attained great successes in the fulfilment of the four major patriotic tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It waged a vigorous patriotic movement every year to defend the socialist homeland and contribute to its grandeur and development, while conducting education of diverse forms among the functionaries and compatriots in loving the socialist homeland where there is the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

As the true representative of the interests of the Korean citizens in Japan, it has defended their citizenship of the DPRK and their business right and vital rights, further widened the routes of travel to the homeland and abroad and brought into full bloom the flowers of the floral garden of Juche-based education and Juche-based art in the land of Japan far away from the homeland, winning the admiration of the world people.

While energetically striving to explain, propagandize and implement the national reunification policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, it has rendered active support to the south Korean people in their just struggle against fascism and for democracy including the May Kwangju popular uprising, decisively rejecting the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique and their suppression of the people.

By conducting brisk external activities, guided by the independent foreign policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic, it has made a great contribution to enhancing the international prestige and influence of Juche Korea and expanding the ranks of the supporters and sympathizers for our cause of national reunification.

The article stresses:

All the victories and achievements made by Chongryun during the period under review are a shining fruition of the wise guidance and paternal care of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the benevolent Party.

It was thanks to the wise guidance and paternal love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party that it could walk steadfastly a worthy road for the country and the nation, full of confidence, even in the adversity of manifold difficulties that cropped up on its way at each step and perform proud feats without parallel in the world history of overseas compatriots' movement.

The successes made by Chongryun during the period under review clearly prove that our people led by the great leader and the glorious Party are ever-victorious.

The article expresses the belief that the 12th Congress of Chongryun will occasion a signal turn in the movement of Koreans in Japan by successfully discussing measures for carrying out the programmatic tasks advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Chairman Han Duk Su on Nov. 12 inspected the photo exhibition to commemorate the 12th Congress of Chongryun.

Delegates to the 12th Congress of Chongryun study the congratulatory message sent by President Kim Il Sung.

(Continued from page 1)

Twenty-six delegates made reports on their own experiences.

The Congress endorsed with a unanimous approval Chairman Han Duk Su's report on the work of Central Committee of Chongryun and the report on the work of its Central Auditing Committee.

The Congress unanimously adopted a resolution supporting a letter to the south Korean people and overseas Koreans which was adopted at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang on Nov. 11, a letter to the south Korean people and a written request to the Japanese government.

Chongryun was formed on May 25, 1955 as the only overseas organization of the DPRK which is the true voice of the 700,000 Korean nationals in Japan. Its basic mission is to rally all the Korean residents in Japan behind the Government of the DPRK, to defend the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan and to contribute to an independent, peaceful reunification of the motherland.

It has a Japan-wide network of local headquarters, chapters and subchapters, operates 153 regular schools for Korean children, from primary schools to one university, runs 37 credit associations.

# Report by Chairman Han Duk Su Of Chongryun CSC

## (Gist)

We are at the 12th Congress of Chongryun at a very significant time in the history of the homeland and the nation.

At present, the Chongryun organizations and the resident compatriots have a honorable but heavy task to make a great contribution to the implementation of a new program set forward by President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

With this Congress being held in the first year of the 1980's as a turning point, we should greatly aid the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the repeal of the colonialistic fascist rule of the U.S. over south Korea and their local stooges.

### 1. Achievements

Over the last three years, Chongryun, under the banner of the Juche idea, has made vigorous efforts to carry out the policy decisions made at its 11th Congress.

During the past three-year period, we have strenuously strived to modelling Chongryun on the Juche idea, while having shattered at every step all manner of ever more undisguised plots of the enemies here and abroad.

A priority task has been to educate the Chongryun organizations and the resident compatriots in the Juche idea and to equip them with a Juche-based revolutionary world outlook. Its aim has been for them to become genuine patriots and ardent supporters of Kimilsungism, and carry out an energetic campaign for its realization.

A successful conduct of this job has produced a wider and deeper sense of the rightfulness and the vitality of the Juche idea and a stronger perception of the identification of Chongryun activities as honorable. The prevailing modus vivendi is to find a worthwhile life only in being loyal to the President and show great enthusiasm for Chongryun's patriotic activities.

This is a precious result achieved in the ideological educational work, an eloquent proof the validity of the policy of dyeing Chongryun with the Juche idea.

During the period under review, the ranks of Chongryun workers have been closed further with the improvement of their functions.

Juche-based unity and cohesion of their ranks became further rock-firm, centering around core cadres – significant results made in solidifying Chongryun organizations.

A notable success has been seen in the work of educating the compatriots here of all walks of life with their closer unity around Chongryun.

The work of firmly defending the democratic, national rights of the resident compatriots has proved satisfactory.

The route of travel of resident compatriots to the socialist homeland has been markedly broadened. Defending their rights as overseas compatriots of a sovereign state carries a large significance.

A far wider travel access to the homeland came as short-period homeland-visits started in August last year. The number of those visitors reaches over 10,000 thus far.

We have vigorously championed the human rights and right to-life of the compatriots and preserved Chongryun's legitimacy, having frustrated one by one the unreasonable restrictive measures of the reactionaries here and abroad.

During the period under review, the Japanese authorities and the reactionaries have persisted in all kinds of machinations to suppress Chongryun organizations. Chongryun has countered and frustrated illegal machinations with timely disclosures and other effective measures. Public opinion here and abroad has encouraged us in face of their actions.

The human rights of the resident compatriots have firmly been protected. We have opposed the human rights suppression as launched by the Japanese authorities supposedly under the "Alien Registration Law." Japan's racial discrimination against the Koreans has met with stiffer resistance.

When the educational environment in Japan deteriorates further, we take pride in the state of our national education program. Our schools are producing genuine Koreans and future national cadres.

All Chongryun activities leave no doubt that it is the sole organization in Japan, defending the rights of the resident compatriots and guaranteeing their living.

The greatest effort during the period we are reviewing has gone to supporting the south Korean people's struggle for democracy and to promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland. It is the top priority policy aim of Chongryun.

Over the last three years, a hottest rivalry involved the independent reunification forces and the splittist forces, a showdown between the patriotic democratic forces and the traitorous fascist forces.

The anti-"two Koreas" campaign, receiving greatest attention as its most predominant policy target, has enlisted all the workers of Chongryun and the compatriots here. For example, a strenuous drive to expose the Kwangju Massacre and denounce the second "yusin" dictatorial system of the Chon Du Hwan junta.

Great success has also been registered in the external activities designed to change the world public in favor of the national reunification.

The Japanese people's solidarity with our people's cause of national reunification has entered a new stage with a sharp increase in the number of supporters and sympathizers, and many solidarity organizations established.

Here is a brief list of what the Japanese people have done and are doing: powerful protests organized against the court-martial by the Chon junta of the south Korean democratic dissidents, among them Kim Dae Jung, and for their freedom, invisible wide segments of social and press circles, and a 10 million signature-collection campaign, mass meetings and street demonstrations held nationwide.

Chongryun is credited with helping the successful 2nd World Conference for the Reunification of Korea held in November of 1979. Participants were 60 national delegations and 12 international organization delegations.

Chongryun delegations have attended 20 international conferences including the 10th Congress of the World Democratic Youth, the 9th Congress of the World Trade Federation and the International Women's Conference for the Reunification of Korea held in November 1979 in Tokyo and Osaka. Thus it has further strengthened solidarity with the people of various countries.

A major item of successes in the external activities has been an international propagation of the Juche idea.

All the successes registered by Chongryun in the last three years are an impressive fruition of the wise leadership and profound solicitude of President Kim Il Sung.

### 2. In-Depth Conduct of Modelling Chongryun on Juche Idea

The historic 6th Congress of the WPK came as a strong reminder to Chongryun activists and resident compatriots of a boundless pride and the certainty of victory in receiving the guidance of President Kim Il Sung and following the Juche idea.

It is possible to discharge successfully the programmatic tasks set forth by the President at the last Party Congress and in his congratulatory message to this convention only when a radical advance has been registered in all the patriotic undertakings of Chongryun with its powerful modelling on the Juche idea and in compliance with his leadership.

Modelling Chongryun on Juche is a lofty job to be carried out in order to ensure its patriotic performance in the service of the homeland and the nation. It means an in-depth development of the movement of Korean residents in this country along a Juche path with holding President Kim Il Sung in high esteem.

He observed in his congratulatory message sent to this congress:

"Keeping pace with the grandiose struggle of the people in the homeland, Chongryun should further deepen and develop the struggle for modelling its ranks on the Juche idea in conformity with the general task of our revolution to model the whole society on the Juche idea."

In order to model Chongryun on Juche, it is essential to apply Juche thoroughly in all its activities as its sole guiding compass. Emphasis should be placed on rallying all activists and resident compatriots behind the great leader rock-firm with their thinking and action totally responsive to his idea and will.

The profound content of Juche must be at the command of activists and resident compatriots. A full study should be organized of the report to the 6th Party Congress and other classic works of the President. The Juche idea must become a constant faith in life and work.

Presidential leadership should be perceived as an infallible source of victory; optimum happiness should be sought in following the President. So, it is imperative to protect the high prestige of the President politically and ideologically.

Lasting allegiance to the President should be manifested in the dedication to his initiated Juche cause. Our activists and resident compatriots must remain loyal to the Party centre inheriting the Juche cause with credit.

Allegiance to the President should be proven in practice in the implementation of his teachings. *Modus operandi* is their unconditional acceptance and fulfilment.

The glorious revolutionary traditions established by the President must be resolutely defended and inherited to posterity generation by generation, for it forms a decisive factor in the unceasing development of Chongryun work and is a prerequisite condition for carrying the Juche cause to ultimate completion.

Our workers and fellow countrymen should make an in-depth study of the revolutionary traditions and embody them in their life and work with thoroughness. They must inherit and develop the patriotic work in allegiance to the President and the Party centre.

An educational program is a must in promoting fervent love for the socialist homeland and defending it. Education in socialist patriotism should be intended to foster national pride in conducting a patriotic undertaking under the leadership of the President.

Such education must bring home the superiority of the socialist system in our country, her present state and bright future. What is important is to remember the bitterness of the bygone homelessness, preserve the sense of national independence and get a good knowledge of our mother tongue, history, culture and fine customs and manners.

Preserving the independence and dignity of our nation figures urgent in view of the specific conditions of our community in this country. Grave phenomena are occurring among young compatriots and rising generation due to the assimilation policy and ideological and cultural offensive on the part of the reactionaries here and abroad.

No understanding of our mother tongue, the absence of the awareness of Korean identity and even naturalization as Japanese are deplorable things. Therefore, it is a noble patriotic duty of Chongryun to educate and lead the resident compatriots to live genuine Koreans. With this education of the second and third-generation compatriots and offspring, a mass campaign should be organized in search of Koreans.

A telling blow should be dealt at a handful of people who commit nation-selling acts of playing up what they term "the peculiarity" and "weathering" of the resident compatriots in chime with the assimilation policy which is a target of our determined opposition.

### 3. Development of Democratic National Educational Work, Defence of All Rights of Resident Compatriots Here

Chongryun, under the uplifted banner of the Juche idea, should perform the all-important tasks to educate the rising generation creditably and to safeguard the democratic national rights of the resident compatriots successfully.

President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"The school problem is the most important in the work with the resident compatriots in Japan. Education, essential to the heightening of national consciousness, is most necessary for Chongryun to consolidate national unity. Therefore, Chongryun is required to pay continuous attention to education."

Our democratic and national education should be improved in conformity with the new demand of Chongryun work, considering the future prosperity of the socialist fatherland and the bright prospect of national reunification. The new generation should be trained into competent national cadres and well-educated masters.

What is most important is to improve the qualitative levels of school education.

To this end, teachers should thoroughly revolutionize themselves. They should put their hearts into the education of younger fellowmen and take good care of them. Essential is a mastery of Juche-oriented theory and method of education, which means an updated technique.

It is also important to increase enrolment.

A large number of compatriot children here go to Japanese schools. They will eventually be without the consciousness of national independence unless an effort is made to give them a chance to have Korean education. Then more compatriot children will go to Japanese schools in future.

An energetic drive should be undertaken to increase enrolment at our schools for the development of national education.

The resident fellow countrymen should creditably champion their democratic and national rights so that they may be free from all descriptions of racial persecution and discrimination and live their independent life to the full as overseas citizens of an independent and sovereign country.

Today, the Japanese authorities get more undisguised in their attempt to undermine Chongryun in conspiracy with the south Korean Chon Du Hwan junta, while intensifying racial discrimination and persecution against our fellow countrymen here.

This illegal move originates in the hostile policy toward the DPRK and plot to create "two Koreas."

Chongryun workers and resident compatriots are active in the sort of patriotic work which is guaranteed by international law and international practices.

It is necessary to flatly reject any maneuvers to crack down on the righteous struggle of the compatriots, protect the lawful Chongryun organizations and ensure its freedom of socio-political activities.

It is also imperative to safeguard the freedom of travel of our fellow countrymen to the fatherland and abroad without political discrimination and restriction, while preserving their right of repatriation to the fatherland.

The fellow countrymen are faced with heavier sacrifices owing to a Japanese economic slump, sky-rocketing prices and severe taxation, in addition to racially-inspired chauvinism in business.

The demands raised by compatriot businessmen have been diversified with their incorporated companies increasing in number.

Given these facts, our Chongryun should organize vigorous opposition to unwarranted levies and discrimination in finances as imposed by the Japanese authorities. It is also required to foster the spirit of mutual help among compatriot businessmen.

(Continued on page 4)

# Report by Chairman Han Duk Su of Chongryun CSC

(Continued from page 3)

## 4. Intensified Struggle For Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Fatherland

President Kim Il Sung set forth an epoch-making reunification overture at the 6th Congress of the WPK, reflecting the aspirations of all the Korean people, where he made an historic report summing up the struggle for national reunification in 1970s and analyzing the present situation.

The President outlined the immediate tasks for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country: to get rid of the present military fascist rule in south Korea; to eliminate the danger of war; to frustrate the maneuver by the U.S. to create "two Koreas" and to put an end to the U.S.'s interference in the internal affairs of our country.

He advanced in his report the 10-point policy to be followed by the proposed Confederal Republic, calling it the best way to reunify the country as a confederal state.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties."

The proposed confederal republic, as a unified state, should discuss and decide on questions of common concern related to the interests of the country and the nation as a whole, on a fair principle and in accordance with the desire for national unity, collaboration and reunification; push forward the work of uniform development of the country and the nation; realize unity and collaboration between the north and the south in all spheres; and prevent either north or south from forcing its will on the other.

The confederal state, the President suggested, should be called the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo after the name of a unified state that once existed in our country and is well known to the world. In light of the historical facts of our country and the national aspirations of our people, the DCRK should be a neutral nation which does not participate in any political-military alliance or bloc.

The 10-point political line advanced by President Kim Il Sung may be summarized as follows: To adhere to independence in all its state activities; to effect democracy throughout the country and in all spheres of society; to bring about economic cooperation and exchange between north and south; to realize north-south exchange and cooperation in the spheres of science, culture and education; to reopen the suspended traffic and communications between north and south; to see to the stability of livelihood for the entire people; to remove military confrontation between north and south, organize a combined national army and defend the nation against invasion from outside; to defend and protect the national rights and interests of all the overseas Koreans; to deal properly with the foreign relations established by the north and the south prior to reunification, and coordinate the foreign activities of the two regional governments in a unified way; and to develop friendly relations with all countries of the world and pursue a peaceful foreign policy.

The new policy, subordinating everything to the tasks for national reunification, is a fair patriotic programme acceptable to all the Korean people with the same blood.

Chongryun 700,000 compatriots in Japan, upholding the banner of national reunification unfurled by the President, should be active in the movement to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the 3,000-*ri* land in a bid to halt the lasting national division. This is their most honourable but important task.

President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"Upholding our Party's new national reunification proposal for establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of a unified state, Chongryun and compatriots in Japan should all turn out in the struggle for their realization."

Chongryun workers and resident compatriots, giving free play to their patriotic enthusiasm and creative initiative, should take an active part in the vigorous struggle to put into practice the new national reunification proposal.

What is crucial is to get a full understanding of the new reunification policy and to explain it to in practical terms compatriots under the wings of Mindan ("ROK" Residents Union in Japan), south Korean people and compatriots abroad.

All the Korean people, rallying firmly as one in the national united front, should devote themselves to the sacred cause of founding a Confederal Republic, transcending differences in idea, system, party and other organizational affiliation.

The military fascist rule should be removed from south Korea at an earliest possible date in order to establish a Confederal Republic.

No democracy can be ensured in south Korea so long as the U.S. imperialists and their stooges maintain military fascist rule, increasing the danger of war in Korea and promoting the permanent division of the nation.

The United States must consent to our demand for an end to the divisive "two Koreas" policy and halting aid to south Korean military fascist elements.

We strongly demand that the United States accept the fair proposal of Pyongyang to have bilateral talks on the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and withdraw its troops at once from south Korea.

All Chongryun workers and resident compatriots should be active in political PR work and mass campaigns designed to roundly expose and isolate completely the Chon Du Hwan junta in south Korea and abroad for their human rights violations.

An intensive drive should be launched for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, frustrating the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. bent on provoking a new war in Korea.

Active support and encouragement should be given to the south Korean people in their anti-fascist and democratic struggle for the liquidation of the military fascist rule, democratization of the society and founding of a Confederal Republic.

The south Korean people will never live with the second tyrrant Chon Du Hwan and the second "yusin system" as they overthrew the 18-year Pak Jung Hi dictatorship.

The ruin of fascist dictatorship is the trend of our era and a necessity in the development of history.

When the south Korean people emerge victorious from their anti-fascist and democratic struggle and the democratization of the society become a reality, it will make a great contribution to the materialization of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the reunification of the country.

It is our sacred duty to support and encourage the struggle of the south Korean people of the same blood.

All Chongryun workers and compatriots here should give full support and encouragement to the south Korean people in their anti-fascist and democratic struggle for repeal of vicious laws such as "anti-communist law," "national security law" and "public security law" and for the abolition of the "yusin regime" to be replaced by a democratic government.

Great and more extensive public support should be won for the campaign to win the immediate release of democrats and patriots including Kim Dae Jung illegally put on the murderous tribunal and resident-in-Japan political offenders and for the freedom of activities of political parties, public organizations and individuals.

Our workers and compatriots should get in closer contact with the compatriots in south Korea and take good care of them whenever they come to Japan. These efforts should lead them to rally as one under the banner of national reunification.

With consolidation of national unity of the resident compatriots here in all walks of life, can Chongryun workers and compatriots make a great contribution to the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Such unity is patriotic as it can unite the patriotic forces of the compatriots, isolate the splittists and bring national reunification at an early date.

Closer national unity with Mindan-affiliated compatriots is very important in removing misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and south, deepening mutual understanding and creating the atmosphere for national cooperation, unity and reunification because trip and communication cannot be made at present between north and south Korea and because there are differences in terms of idea, ideal and system.

We hereby appeal to the Mindan compatriots to join us in the struggle for national unity and reunification and against the splittists at home and abroad, at a time when all the Korean people should found a Confederal Republic.

Chongryun workers and compatriots should do everything what they can to carry out their honourable tasks, and make the 1980s glorious years of reunification, upholding the lofty teachings of President Kim Il Sung who makes all-out efforts to give the reunified fatherland to posperity.

## 5. Strengthening Solidarity With World's Progressive People Including Japanese People

President Kim Il Sung in his historic report to the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, defined the principles of the DPRK's foreign policy as independence, friendship and peace on a scientific analysis of the present international situation.

He advanced foreign policy designed to strengthen solidarity with the world's progressive people and to make the international situation favorable to the Korean revolution.

The international situation has been shifting to the advantage of our revolution as a result of the advancement of the struggles of the world's people for independence.

Chongryun, in the context of the current international situation, should improve its external activities in quantity and quality and substantially contribute to the creation of the international situation which favors the struggle for the reunification of the homeland.

President Kim Il Sung said in his congratulatory message:

"Chongryun should energetically carry on the movement for solidarity with the Japanese people and other progressive people of the world so that voices of solidarity supporting our new national reunification proposal may be lifted up further from every nook and corner of the world."

A most important task of Chongryun at the present juncture is to publicize and sell to the world the new reunification proposal put forward by the great President. The aim is to win worldwide support for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point policy.

It is also essential to internationally isolate the Chon Du Hwan junta and cut its ties with its patrons the U.S. and the Japanese authorities. The international public should be led to support the anti-fascist democratic struggles of the south Korean people.

Strengthened solidarity with a broad strata of the Japanese people should be expressed in extensive movements to support the new reunification proposal for the establishment of the DCRK, demand a new Korean policy of the Japanese government, call for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, denounce the fascist maneuver of the Chon Du Hwan junta and support democratic struggles of the south Korean people.

It is necessary to further strengthen friendship and solidarity with the peoples of the socialist countries and the Third-World countries and the working-class people of the capitalist countries.

Active efforts are needed to get the support of the world people for the struggles for the reunification of the homeland.

Every method and every opportunity should be employed to promote vigorous activities among the world's progressive people. Their demand should be for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, for the democratization of the south Korean society and for the reunification of the homeland.

Chongryun, exerting affirmative influence upon the American people, should try to generate a public demand for a change in the Korean policy of the U.S. government.

## 6. Further Consolidating Chongryun Organizations

We should consolidate Chongryun organisationally and ideologically to achieve our honorable and great patriotic tasks as specified by President Kim Il Sung in the historic report to the 6th Congress of the WPK and in the congratulatory message to this 12th Congress of Chongryun:

President Kim Il Sung stated:

"To consolidate Chongryun organizationally and ideologically is a basic problem which sways over successes in its patriotic activities."

We, upholding the programmatic teachings of President Kim Il Sung, and in view of the demands of the 1980s, must make our organizations more powerful in application of the immortal Juche idea, Kimilsungism. Chongryun must unite as many Koreans of all strata as possible, and serve them, and actively aid the reunification of the homeland. The unity of thought and will and revolutionary solidarity of the organizational ranks should be on the basis of the Juche idea.

Strengthened solidarity and unity of the ranks of the organizations based on the ideological system of the Juche idea is a source of Chongryun's inexhaustible power and a decisive guarantee of every success in its activities.

Another important task is to improve work with people and consolidate the organizational ranks.

Chongryun organizations should continuously pay close attention to the matter of closing the ranks of cadres.

What is important to this task is to thoroughly revolutionize all the cadres through a reinforced education.

Because young activists without much experiences in organizational life are now in the ranks of cadres, intensifying their education is urgent today.

Each organization of Chongryun should correctly manage work with compatriots and closely unite them around it.

To do work well with compatriots, roles of branches, basic organization of Chongryun, should be strengthened together with those of headquarters and chapters.

Roles of individual bodies and enterprises should also be raised.

All the organizations of Chongryun must give priority to the ideological educational work and vigorously carry out this work. The function and roles of each organization must be raised to a higher plane. It is important to improve collective leadership and management.

At all organizations, including headquarters of Chongryun collective consultations should be based on a democratic principle and correct measures and methods adopted to put into practice teachings of President Kim Il Sung and resolutions of Chongryun, their embodiment. Individual workers should try to raise their responsibility in carrying out their tasks.

Recently, internal and external reactionaries are combined to undermine Chongryun. In order to alienate the compatriots from Chongryun, they are viciously organizing what they call "motherland-visiting" machination. Moreover, they are tailing after, watching and blackmailing and forcing Chongryun workers to become their spies.

Our activists should always exercise precaution and keep strict watch on every slightest move of reactionaries and frustrate it with mass struggles to firmly defend Chongryun.

Whether or not we can successfully fulfill the President's teachings depends on the work methods and the work style of Chongryun activists who are directly in charge of the implementation of the Presidential teachings and policies.

To improve the work method and the work style is a task which must be solved urgently at present, especially because the composition of compatriots has widely changed and become complex.

An epochal advance must come in realizing the mass line of Juche, further improving the work method and the work style according to the work style of President Kim Il Sung.

Activists should always be among compatriots and teach them kindly and help them substantially. They also should turn their ears to the demands and views of compatriots, including young people so that they can solve compatriots' troubles whole-heatedly.

This way Chongryun should be deeply rooted in compatriots of broad strata, unite all of them around the great President and lead them to participate in its patriotic work with high patriotic enthusiasm and creative initiatives.

# Joint Meeting Held by Pol. Parties, Public Organizations

A joint meeting of political parties and public organisations was held on the afternoon of November 11 at the People's Palace of Culture to carry into practice the new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The joint meeting was attended by Kim Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-President and Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party; Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and Vice-President; Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK; Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and Vice-Premier; Chong Sin Hyok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Hong Gi Mun, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Chong Du Hwan, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Sok Jun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party; leading personnel of public organisations; personages concerned and thousands of observers of all strata in the city.

On behalf of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Hwan submitted a report to the joint meeting.

Kim Sok Jun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party, spoke next on behalf of the Pgrty.

He expressed the new determination of the Korean Democratic Party to fight to realize at an early date the historic reunification programme of the great leader which opens a bright prospect for national reunification and inspires people with a new confidence and courage, and fully supported the report of the representative of the Workers' Party of Korea submitted to the meeting.

Noting that a series of proposals advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea including that of setting up such common consultative organ of the nation as the preparatory committee for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo are very reasonable and practical measures for realizing the new reunification programme, he fully approved and supported them.

On behalf of the Chondoist Chongu Party, Chairman of its Central Committee Chong Sin Hyok spoke next.

Fully approving and supporting the proposals of the representative of the WPK, he ardently called upon the Chondoist and all other religious organisations in south Korea and overseas religious organisations and individual persons to gather at one place and discuss concrete measures in an open-hearted way to carry into practice the new reunification proposal put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, spoke on behalf of the DFRF

She pointed out that the new proposal on founding a confederal state and the ten-point policy of a unified state put forward by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung are a common national salvation programme of the nation which thoroughly embodies the immortal Juche idea and the three principles of national reunification and is based on a comprehensive analysis of the actual conditions within and without our country.

She warmly approved and supported the proposals of the WPK representative that political parties, organisations and personages in the north and the south and abroad meet at one place to discuss practical steps for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and that a preliminary meeting be held first to this end.

Calling upon all the compatriots in the north and the south and abroad to rise as one in the sacred struggle to achieve the reunification of the country, she sincerely proposed to send a letter containing concrete proposals for the realisation of the reunification programme laid down by the great leader to the south Korean people and overseas compatriots in the name of the joint meeting.

On behalf of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, its Vice-Chairman Hong Gi Mun made a speech.

He expressed full approval of and support to the proposals of the WPK representative that to begin with representatives of the political parties and organisations and individual personages in the northern half of the DPRK and the representatives of organisations of compatriots and personages of various strata abroad meet at one place and hold a preliminary meeting to discuss measures for realizing the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo under the condition where political parties and organizations have been dissolved in south Korea and it is difficult for personages of various strata there to participate in contact and dialogue, and actively supported the proposal of the representative of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland to send a letter containing a series of suggestions for an early realisation of the proposal for founding the DCRK to the south Korean people and overseas compatriots in the name of the meeting.

On behalf of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Chairman of its Central Committee Kim Bong Ju spoke next.

He said that the entire working class in the northern half of the DPRK would actively str.ve with all devotion to more powerfully accelerate the cause of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea and realize the proposal for the founding of a confederal state and the ten-point policy of a unified state.

The joint meeting adopted a letter to the south Korean people and compatriots abroad in the joint name of 21 political parties and public organisations including the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party, the Chondoist Chongu Party, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea and the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

## *Letter to S. Korean People*

35 years have passed since our fellow countrymen who had lived for a long time as one nation were separated in the north and the south by the outside forces, says the letter addressed in the joint name of 21 political parties and public organisations including the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party, the Chondoist Chongu Party, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

It goes on:

If our fellow countrymen allow the division to continue any longer, our country will find it difficult to defend the national independence and sovereignty in the complicated situation caused by the fierce scramble of big powers and may again fall a victim to foreign forces and become colonial slaves.

In face of this grim reality, what our people desire more ardently than ever before is reunification and peace, the complete independence and sovereignty of the country.

The proposal for establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is a torch of national salvation which realizes the national desire of our people, opens a way out for the fellow countrymen who are now undergoing sufferings and opens a bright future of the reunified fatherland.

This proposal is that the north and the south establish a unified state, independent, democratic, neutral and peace-loving, on the basis of recognizing and tolerating each other's ideas and social systems, a state in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing.

Fully reflected in this proposal are the vital demands of the south Korean workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals, businessmen, tradesmen, religionists, politicians, government employees and soldiers and overseas compatriots.

Anyone who opposes division, subjugation and fascism and desires reunification, independence and democracy should turn out in the sacred struggle to establish the DCRK which promises a bright future of the nation.

People who value reunification should join hands with each other in perfect harmony on the road of national salvation and reunification, not questioning the past records or the present differences.

At home or abroad, rich or poor, adherent to communism or nationalism and believers in God or not, let us all unite under the banner of reunification, the banner of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and form a great national united front!

The letter continues:

With a desire to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, reflecting the general will of the nation and uniting the strength of all the fellow countrymen, we propose to promptly set up such a common consultative organ of the nation as the preparatory committee for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo with a proper number of representatives from different political parties, groups and people of all strata in the north and the south and abroad.

It will be reasonable to set up such consultative organ first, respectively in the north and south and abroad and then, on its basis, establish a nation-wide unified consultative organ.

The joint consultative organ for making preparations to found the DCRK will be a theatre of the unity and collaboration of all Koreans at home and abroad, a powerful force propelling their mass political movement and good foundation to set up the DCRK.

We consider that it is urgent to hold a preliminary meeting of public figures in the north and the south and abroad in order to discuss all the above-mentioned problems.

If it is difficult under the present condition for public figures of south Korea to attend a preliminary meeting, to begin with, we and overseas compatriots may hold a preliminary meeting in Pyongyang or a third country at an early date.

To have a meeting and dialogue between public figures in the north and the south and abroad will be the first valuable step toward deepening compatriotic feelings and trust, promoting unity and collaboration and accelerating the founding of the DCRK.

We believe that public figures and compatriots in south Korea and abroad will actively respond with a full understanding to this letter of ours for reunification and national salvation. (KCNA)

# Report of Kim Hwan, WPK Representative (Gist)

It is very opportune and carries weighty importance to hold a joint meeting of political parties and public organisations in the northern half and discuss measures for carrying into practice the new proposal on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at a time when the desire of the nation for the reunification is rising as never before throughout the country, he said, and went on:

Advancing a new proposal for achieving national reunification by means of bringing the north and the south together into a confederal state, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung fully explained a far-reaching plan concerning the founding of a unified state down to the nature of a confederal state, the way of its founding, its function and duty and its name.

The great leader taught that the unified state of a confederal type should form a supreme national confederal assembly with an equal number of representatives from the north and the south and an appropriate number of representatives of overseas Korean nationals, organise a Confederal Standing Committee in the afore-said assembly to constitute a Central Government, and the unified government of a confederal state should guide the regional governments in the north and the south, and discuss, decide and settle political affairs, national defence problems, foreign affairs and other questions of common concern related to the interests of the country and the nation as a whole, on a fair principle.

He also clearly propounded that the name of a confederal state should be the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which is acceptable to the north and south and conforms to the national feelings of the 50 million fellow countrymen, and the confederal state should be a neutral nation which does not participate in any political-military alliance or bloc.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a ten-point policy, such as adhering to independence in all its activities, effecting democracy throughout the country, guaranteeing a unified development of the nation and

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# New Proposal to Form Democratic Confederal Republic

An entirely new reunification policy emerged from the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Oct. 10-14.

It is to reunify Korea as a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. At the congress President Kim Il Sung remarked: "Our Party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties".

The first offer to institute a confederal state was made at the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the liberation of Korea held on August 14, 1960. This overture took a more definite form when the President made public on June 23, 1973 a five-point programme of national reunification at the Pyongyang mass meeting held to welcome the then visiting Czechoslovak party and government delegation.

In the above-mentioned policy statement, the Pyongyang Government proposed an inauguration of a confederation composed of the DPRK in the north and the "ROK" in the south keeping the present governments and social systems intact. And a confederation should come into being under the single name of the Koryo Confederal Republic through a great national assembly. The Confederal Republic, far from a central government, would be of a consultative body represented by a supreme national council to be composed of the same lumber of representatives of north and south Korea, appointed by each government. The two governments would reserve their respective sovereign rights.

As it would be transitional in nature, the task of the Confederal Republic would be to create conditions for Korea's gradual and complete reunification as well as to deal with a series of questions of common concern. Its ultimate task is to form a "unified government" through a north-south general election, and to establish a single progressive socio-political system. Therefore, it would be dissolved, with the establishment of a unified government.

In other words, the old formula contained a likelihood that either of the socialist and capitalist systems would be adopted in the reunification system.

In total departure from the previous proposal, the new overture is to institutionalize the presence of two different systems in the north and the south and abandon any north-south general election, while allowing the two governments to exist as regional entities under the unified national government.

First, the preconditions of the new unification proposal differ from those of the previous proposal: In short, the realities in which there exist the two totally different systems in the north and the south; and the specific geopolitical conditions surrounding Korea which is located among big countries and its international circumstances.

Regarding to the basic principles of the new Republic, President Kim Il Sung said: "... the unified state of a confederal type form a supreme national council or assembly with an equal number of representatives from the north and the south and an appropriate number of representatives of overseas nationals and that a confederal standing committee be organized in the aforesaid assembly to guide the regional governments in the north and the south and to administer all affairs of the confederal state".

The confederal standing committee will take an important role as the unified government and its role is to discuss and decide on various questions of common concern related to the interests of the country and the nation as a whole and to push forward the work of uniform development of the country and the nation. The new proposal put forward the 10-point policy programme which the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo should carry out.

In the new proposal, the Pyongyang Government said that prior to reunification the new Confederal Republic should repeal all treaties and agreement with other countries detrimental to national amity including militaly treaties concluded separately by the north and the south. In addition, the confederal government should leave intact the capital invested by other nations in south Korea prior to the reunification of the country and continue to ensure their concessions, and make great effort to make the Korean Peninsula a permanent peace zone and nuclear-free zone.

On the other hand, the new proposal is significant in arguing the independence of the nation is more valuable than system and ideas.

"The solution of the national question should precede the solution of the question of class liberation or the question of human emancipation and only when the nation exists, can the revolution and construction be made and can there be ideology and idea. Apart from the nation they are all meaningless. Whether one follows nationalism or communism and no matter what idea and ideology one may accept, therefore, one should restore the nation and defend the independence of the country first of all", said Kim Jung Rin in his speech made at the third-day sitting of the Sixth WPK Congress.

From a viewpoint of the quintessence of the reunification question, reunification means neither an annexation of one nation by another or a struggle for conflict between different nations; it means to win the complete sovereignty of the Korean nation and to achieve national unity. None is more important that to achieve national unity at this juncture. This statement is shared by many south Korean people.

There are many federal states in the world. However, they were born of different nations and historical situations but under the common systems. A future institution of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo with different ideas and political systems will add a brilliant new page to the history of human beings.

# Report of Kim Hwan

(Continued from page 5)

pursuing a neutral and peaceful foreign policy, which shall be enforced by the confederal state.

A new programme on realizing national reunification by establishing a confederal state, leaving the ideas and social systems existing in the north and south as they are, which was advanced by the great leader, is a great charter of reunification embodying the immortal Juche idea and fully reflecting the three principles of national reunification and the actual conditions of our country.

By putting forward the proposal on establishing an independent, neutral unified sovereign state which is not a satellite of any other nation and does not depend on any bloc by forming a confederal state of the north and the south, the great leader indicated a unique way for divided countries to successfully realize their reunification.

The proposal on establishing a confederal state and its ten-point policy, investing both sides with equal rights and duties, preventing one side from forcing its idea and social system on the other, pursuing a neutral foreign policy and so on, which were conceived and worked out by the great leader, is a fair one for reunification which can be accepted by anyone who truly wants reunification.

The new reunification programme indicating the road for the establishment of a unified state, and the future development of the nation, which embodies lofty patriotism is, indeed, a great reunification programme which can be put forward only by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, who has been working with all devotion for the freedom and happiness of the people and is concerned to give a unified country to the entire fellow countrymen at an early date.

If our country is not reunified, but remains divided into north and south at a time when the confrontation and conflict between great powers scrambling for the sphere of influence are daily growing acute in the international arena and the interests of many nations are entangled with one another, our nation will again fall a victim to outside forces and become colonial slaves, the reporter pointed out, and continued:

We must not fail to build the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, one reunified independent Korea, in this land, upholding the new proposal for founding the confederal state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The reunification of the country can be successfully realized only when people of all circles, not a small group or specific persons, participate and the general will of the nation is reflected.

Under the condition where there are people with different ideas and there exist different social systems, the national interests should be placed above all, great unity promoted on the basis of national idea and a great united front formed.

An obstacle to forming a great national united front is the anti-communist idea and the consciousness of anti-communist confrontation.

The so-called "southward invasion" or "threat of communism" is a deceptive slogan put up by the reactionary rulers of south Korea and foreign forces of aggression who are fearful of the unity of our nation and try to perpetuate the division of our country.

People who love the country, are concerned about the future destiny of the nation, whether nationalists or communists, Party members or non-Party members, theists or atheists, whether in the north, the south or abroad, should all turn out as one in the sacred cause of forming a great national united front under the banner of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the banner of national reunification.

In order to successfully carry out the sacred cause of building the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by forming a great national united front, it is imperative to overthrow the military fascist rule and democratise society in south Korea.

Today the military fascist rule in south Korea is laying a grave obstacle in the way of promoting national unity and realizing the cause of national reunification.

The Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique by which seized power in a brigandish way under the patronage of the United States is suppressing and obliterating the democratic movement and movement for peaceful reunification by most brutal means.

The Chon Du Hwan military fascist group is a pack of human butchers ruthlessly suppressing and slaughtering patriots and democrats who call for social democracy and national reunification, truculent stranglers of democracy and heinous nation-splittists obstructing the peaceful reunification.

As long as this group is left in power, neither national reconciliation and unity can be achieved nor can positive measures be taken to realize the reunification of the country.

The entire south Korean people and overseas compatriots should wage a powerful movement against fascism and for democracy to bury the Chon Du Hwan military fascist "regime" and establish a patriotic and democratic government in south Korea.

Although an abnormal situation has been created in south Korea by the harsh military fascist rule of the Chon Du Hwan group we must not give up our efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country nor slacken our sacred struggle for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, I think.

Considering that it is urgent to take a practical step toward the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo today, preceding from the above-mentioned stand, we call for setting up such common organ of the nation as the preparatory committee for the founding of the DCRK as such a step.

The preparatory committee for the founding of the DCRK may be widely represented by all the political parties and organisations and personages of all circles in the north and the south, and by democratic organisations and individual personages overseas who desire north-south collaboration and unity and are interested in founding the confederal state. (KCNA)

# Pyongyang: Democracy in S. Korea Essential for Reunion

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) November 9 carried a signed article titled "Society Should Be Democratized in South Korea for National Reunification".

The article said:

President Kim Il Sung taught in his historic report at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea that in order to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, it is imperative, first of all, to eliminate the military fascist rule and democratize society in south Korea.

This is an inexorable demand for national reunification, the article noted and said:

Today one of the actual obstacles to the reunification of the country is the brutal suppressive policy of the military fascist clique trampling underfoot the democratic liberties and rights of the south Korean people and putting down their national desire for national reunification.

Due to the dark policy of the Chon Du Hwan clique south Korea has today turned into a most horrible living hell in the late 20th century where the "*yusin* system" which was once hit hard has been revived and wholesale penalization and slaughter of people are openly committed and the people's liberties and rights are ruthlessly trampled underfoot.

The country's reunification can be realized only when the south Korean society is democratized so that people can conduct free political activities with a patriotic zeal, and the patriotic forces in the north and the south unite their strength.

The democratization of society in south Korea should be realized in all costs for the great national unity of the north and the south, a basic guarantee for national reunification.

In order to reunify the country independently and peacefully under the condition where differing ideas and systems actually exist in the north and the south of our country, it is necessary to achieve the great unity of the nation transcending differences in idea, ideal, party affiliation and system.

Only when all patriotic people who oppose division and aspire after reunification, truly love the country and are concerned for the destiny of the nation pool their strength on the principle of great national unity, can we frustrate the interference by outside forces, prevent the danger of a war and successfully solve the question of national reunification.

The great unity of the nation can be achieved and the cause of national reunification successfully realised only when the democratic will of people of all strata is fully displayed.

Discussion on the reunification question should not be a monopoly of any specific person. All people should be let to freely discuss this question and actively participate in the patriotic movement for reunification.

The democratization of society in south Korea and the opening of the road to national reunification are possible only when the Chon Du Hwan military fascist rule is liquidated and an end put to its tyranny which are obstructive to it, the article said, and went on:

The fascist constitution, the "Anti-Communist Law", the "National Security Law" and other fascist evil laws and the "legislative council for national security" and other apparatuses of the suppressive rule must be abolished, the democrats and patriotic people who have been unwarrantedly arrested and imprisoned be released and all the penalties imposed on them be made invalid.

At the same time, all the democratic and progressive political parties and organizations must be legalized and freedom of ideas and expression and free political activities be guaranteed for the people.

The "*yusin* system" must be totally liquidated and the military fascist "government" be replaced by a democratic government which will be replaced by a democratic government which will defend and speak for the will and interests of the broad masses of the people including workers and peasants.

The article stressed:

The south Korean people should unite their strength to overthrow the military fascist terror rule and democratize the socio-political life and develop it into massive movement involving all walks of life.

# On Suicide of Korean Boy Here

**In September, last year, the Korean boy Rim Hyon Il (12 years old at that time), a first-year student of the public Kamifukuoka Junior High School of Saitama Prefecture, committed suicide, protesting against the deep-rooted racial discrimination. The case created a stir in the Korean community here and the Japanese society.**

**The Kamifukuoka city educational board and the school authorities tried to avoid responsibility for the case and ignored the matter of racial discrimination. The parents of the boy, unsatisfied with their version of the incident, conducted their own investigation from which an alarming picture on racial discrimination emerged.**

**Under the weight of ruthless facts, however, one year later the city educational board and the school authorities submitted to the family of the boy a written apology for the absence of proper guidance on persistent racial discrimination.**

**The case of Rim Hyon Il received TV attention. The NHK (the Japan Broadcasting Corporation) TV aired on Oct. 19 a documentary film program titled "The Boy Called 'Wall' ".**

**A Japanese housewife who watched this program wrote a letter to a vernacular daily "Yomiuri Shimbun", saying "It's not the case of immediate concern to me, a mother of two children, but I could hardly think of the case as that of others only. The TV program brought a matter which we should discuss". (Oct. 27 issue of "Yomiuri Shimbun")**

**The south Korean daily "Choson Ilbo" commented upon the case in its Sept. 16 editorial and the Principal of the Chiba Korean Elementary and Junior High School contributed an article to the Japanese daily "Asahi Shimbun" on Oct. 2, both hitting the racial discrimination and prejudice in the Japanese society. Follow their excerpts:**

## Seoul Daily Choson Ilbo Editorial

1.

Garlic is one of the best ten nutritious foods recommended for human consumption at the World Nutrition Conference. In this sense, Japan, with no habit of eating garlic, is an unfortunate and backward country. Japan is the only state in the world where a book entitled "How to Eat Garlic?" became a best-seller. Nevertheless, it is absurd and strange for the Japanese to have a prejudice against the Korean residents in that country on the grounds that they eat garlic.

A 12-year-old compatriot boy, unable to endure the discrimination and the prejudice against him, took his own life by leaping from a highrise building. This incident generated a controversy in the Japanese society. It pained the Japanese' old wound and made them ill at ease. Found among the articles left behind by this boy were slanderous pictures and letters by his classmates drew and wrote. One picture was of a mockery of the Korean boy with reference to garlic. Written on the picture were insulting words, "Lim, please die for our sake! "

Considering that the Japanese prejudice against us Koreans is due to our garlic eating, that prejudice is intentional and malicious. For instance, a survey on the view of the Japanese children of Korea was conducted at an elementary school in Tokyo.

One answer from a child was "When I sat with my legs wide apart, my grandmother scolded me for being mannerless, calling it a Korean way". To eat garlic or not is a question of differences in modus vivendi. To sit in the way of *yangban* (the aristocratic class) or to sit with one's knees bent like an offender is also a matter of differences in life style, far from an object of prejudice, never a question of having good manners or not. However, the old generation of Japan is imbuing quietly this malicious prejudice into the rising generation. This prejudice is haunting the numerous compatriot children to the point of one committing suicide in protest. The above-mentioned incident figures significant as clear evidence of the prejudice which should be weaker among the growing generation of Japan is still at the saturation point.

2.

The bias of the Japanese against the Koreans dates back to their colonial rule of Korea. Colonization is always accompanied by oppression. A thorough assimilation (into the Japanese society) was a characteristic feature of the colonial rule of Korea by Japan. This assimilation policy distorted and reduced the original values of Korea and its culture. Then, the Japanese intentionally spread an inferiority complex among the Koreans in domains of history, culture, manner, language and even character.

When that ill-conceived view became common, the Japanese came to believe that Japan helped eliminate Korea's inferiority through the assimilation policy.

Namely, the old generation of Japan vaguely think that Japan bestowed favours on the Koreans. Then, their Korean view formed in the colonial years remains fundamentally unchanged, to the continuous disadvantage of the compatriots resident in Japan.

We hoped that such outdated colonial mentality would disappear, should disappear and was bound to disappear with the old generation. However, that the irresponsible

## Japanese Daily Asahi Shimbun

One year has passed after a Korean junior high school boy Rim Hyon Il committed suicide at Kamifukuoka City, Saitama Prefecture. Recanting their original attitude both the board of education of the city and the school authorities admitted that there was racial discrimination at the school, the cause of his suicide. This admission came 11 months after the incident. The authorities concerned apologized to the parents of Rim Hyon Il. This about-face is due to some factors. The mass media played up the case and many people made their efforts to get the truth of the case.

However, this doesn't mean that all the issues were solved. It only means that the differences came to the fore. Herein lies the seriousness of the case. In the first place, this pitiful case was not an isolated incident which occurred only at the Kamifukuoka Junior High School, but it is a kind of a commonplace case more or less. The factors which produced this case are not those which may be easily removed. The responsibility of the case should not rest with school education only.

The graveness of the matter lies in the fact that such sad cases are ceaselessly reproduced.

Now, over 100,000 Korean children are enrolled at Japanese elementary junior and high schools. It has something to do with the historical formation of the Korean community here as a result of the Japanese invasion into Korea. It also stems from the division of Korea brought about by the world political situation. Furthermore, it is also attributable to the policies both the governments of Japan and south Korea has jointly taken and to the educational policy of the Japanese Ministry of Education. There are too many obstacles to the independent conduct of education for the Korean children in this country.

Anyway, there seems to be three types of Korean children attending Japanese schools. One is, those who have discretion and have fine records at school; second, those of outsider type, who are rebellious and show muscle; and third, those who are introvert and obstinately hide into their shells". The so-called "ordinary" children are far fewer than Japanese children of the same type. They seem to be extremely differentiated. Then, why? No clear answer.

In my 30-year-life as a teacher at Korean schools here, I met a large number of Korean transfers from Japanese schools. They unanimously complained that they had no moment of ease throughout the Japanese school life. No. one, including those who didn't know their Korean identity, have not undergone racial humiliation and discrimination directly or indirectly.

Their response to racial humiliation and discrimination was in a form of self-assertion or self-preservation. They used to say, "... felt immeasurable resentment and loneliness". Some of them resist and use force in face of racial humiliation. Some contain themselves and feign ignorance.

Some become honor students and simultaneously go on retaliation and adaptation. Others close their heart and lips and become "wall".

These are their only way of self-defence as they are not deprived of Korean identity. Everyone considers such stage of character formation not normal. But, this is evidently a hard fact of life.

In case of Rim Hyon Il, his limits of self-defence were broken by his classmates' slanders and exclusive actions.

Is it correct that only his classmates should be taken to task for their terrible violence. I would like to trace the cause of the case directly to the educational policy of the Japanese Ministry of Education and then to the structure of the consciousness of the Japanese society.

Some conscientious Japanese teachers are leading their Korean pupils attending Japanese schools to waken their national consciousness and to face up to persecution. Some are doing their efforts to correct the bias against Korea and its people in order to make Japanese children understand the familiar problems of the Koreans here. Nevertheless, any critical mind can't be found in a written instructions on study guidance and educational guidance as issued by the Ministry of Education of Japan.

Many of the teachers are likely at sea what and how they should do. It is the case with the Kamifukuoka Junior High School. The school authorities were surprised at what happened but they couldn't find out the truth.

Intentional resourcelessness on the part of the Ministry of Education should be first of all criticized.

In addition, a thick wall of contempt for the Koreans stand in the Japanese society.

Now, a season for employment is to begin. In this season, the prospective Korean graduates from high schools and universities will find themselves frustrated by the wall of disappointment, humiliation and inflection. **(Kwon U Gun, Principal of Chiba Korean Elementary and Junior High School)**

**Rim Hyon Il, a Korean boy of Kamifukuoka Junior High School, Saitama Prefecture, Japan, committed suicide in September last year protesting against racial discrimination**

# Sister and Brother Separated In Pyongyang and Seoul

Ikari Akira, deputy editor of the foreign news division of the Japanese daily "Asahi Shimbun", recently met with Han Pil Hwa, once internationally famed female speed skater of the DPRK, when the Japanese reporter visited Pyongyang to cover the 6th Party Congress.

Han Pil Hwa was hindered from reunion in Tokyo with her brother Han Pil Son living in Seoul by the south Korean authorities 9 years ago in February, 1971. She was in Japan as member of the Olympic team of the DPRK to the Sapporo Pre-Olympic Winter Games held in February, 1971.

While in Japan, she was informed that her brother who had become missing at Nampo City, South Pyongan Province, the DPRK, during the Korean War, and regarded as dead, was alive in Seoul where he had been taken.

She fortunately could converse with her brother in Seoul by international telephone on the evening of Feb. 17 when she stopped over in Tokyo en route to the DPRK through the good office of the Asahi Shimbun.

"Oppa, oppa (means elder brother), are you my elder brother, aren't you? "

"Pil Hwa, Pil Hwa! "

They talked with each other on Feb. 17 while weeping in Tokyo and Seoul, moving to tears all the 8 million separated and other fellow Koreans.

Public demand for their reunion of them mounted in south Korea, when their recorded conversation was broadcasted by the Dong-A Broadcasting System.

Her brother came to Tokyo but at

**Han Pil Son (Dec. 23, 1979 south Korean weekly "Chugan Hanguk")**

**Han Pil Hwa talked by phone with his brother in Seoul when she visited Japan to attend the Sapporo Pre-Olympic Winter Games in February, 1971 (Feb. 18, 1971 issue of Asahi Shimbun)**

the 11th hour he was prevented from meeting with her by the indiscreet moves of the south Korean authorities.

Han Pil Hwa is now a secretary of the DPRK Skating Committee and her job is to train and coach skaters. She told the Japanese correspondent:

"My father died three years ago at the age of 85, with words 'I die without meeting with Pil Son because of the division of the country. In order to put an end to this unhappiness, please hold out long enough! "

On the other hand, Han Pil Son, the elder brother of Han Pil Hwa, has continued to run a repair shop. He has three sons and two daughters, and his eldest daughter married. He was reportedly all tears when he was told for the first time in 10 years his parent was well. His business is going into a slump because of depression and the opening of free repair shops by the T.V. makers. He then opened a small "Hansong real estate agency". It is also not doing well.

His situation was reported in the last December issue of the south Korean weekly "Chugan Hanguk" in the article titled "What Are Those Who Made News Doing Now? ".

He doesn't know his father's death yet.

# 835 S. Koreans Purged for 14 Years

The Chon Du Hwan junta Nov. 12 released a list of 811 persons who would be barred from political activities over the next seven years and eight months until June 30, 1988 for allegedly involvement in political corruption and social disturbances in the past under the "Special Law for Political Renovation."

Almost all of the "national assembly" members are on the list, except 16 who are members of the "Legislative Council for National Security."

According to the announcement by Kim Chung So, Chairman of the "Political Renovation Committee", 811 include 210 members of the recently dissolved "national assembly", 254 ranking officials of ruling and opposition disbanded political parties and 347 persons on provation for security-related offenses and others.

Former lawmakers blacklisted included 68 DRP members, 60 NDP members, and 75 of Yujonghoe who were supporters of the late dictator Pak Jung Hi.

Eleven reporters sacked in the recent clean-up drive are also on the list.

Kim Jong Pil, former president of the Democratic Republican Party (DRP), Yun Yong Sun, former president of the New Democratic Party (NDP); and Kim Dae Jung now on trial on sedition charges, are also on the list.

So were such prominent names as Chung Il Kwon, former "premier"; Paik Doo Chin, former "national assembly" speaker; Pak Joon Kyu, Kil Joen Shik, Shin Hyong Shik, Tae Wan Sun, and Choi Young Hee from the DRP and its sister floor group Yujong-hoe. Included from the dissolved opposition NDP were Lee Chul Seung, one-time leader of the party, Shin Du Hwan and Yu Chi Song.

Former "home minister" Ku Ja Chong, former "ambassador" to Japan Kim Chun Nyom, former mayor of Seoul Kim Hyon Ok, and former KCIA director Lee Hu Rak were also on the list.

Also purged were Kim Tae Hong, former President of the Journalists Association of Korea, Mrs. Kim Dae Jung, her eldest son Hon Il, the Revs. Moon Ik Hwan and Lee hee Dong.

Political party members listed separately from lawmakers included 63 members of the DRP, 68 members of the NDP, 98 members of the splinter Democratic Unification Party (DUP) and 25 members of the United Socialist Party.

According to the announcements, the committee initially screened a total of 7,066 people having connections with what it terms past political corruption and various social disturbances.

Blacklisted persons will be banned from any political activities until the end of June, 1988. They can neither be members of parties nor run in elections for public offices.

The "Political Renovation Committee" now 15 announced an additional list of 24 former politicians and "government" officials to be purged.

This brought to 835 the number of persons mostly former parliamentarians and other prominent politicians, barred until June 30, 1988 from entering "presidential" and parliamentary races or organizing or joining political parties.

Among those were Kim Jong Rak, elder brother of former DRP leader Kim Jong Pil and former lawmaker Kim Chin Bong, who once was a top aide of Kim Jong Pil.

Also included were former ambassador to Canada Han Byung Ki, who is a son-in-law of the late strongman Pak Jung Hi, former finance minister Kim Yong Hwan, former Seoul Mayor Yang Taik Shik, former commerce-industry minister Lee Nak Sun, and one-time officials of the presidential office and the KCIA.

A series of extensive purification campaigns conducted by the Chon Du Hwan military junta, which include the purging of many political figures, appear aimed at allowing Chon to set up an infrastructure enabling him to run south Korea unchallenged until at least 1988.

The aim of this sweeping purge is clearly in uprooting any source of future trouble in his plan to perpetuate himself in dictatorial power.

An immediate objective is to punish both parties to the struggle between Pak Jung Hi and his followers and the democratic forces in a bid to portray him as neutral and clean, although he is a loyal disciple of the late strongman.

By purging the long-time associates of the notorious "yusin" regime, Chon tries to appease the smouldering grievances of the people; and by eliminating the democrats, he is determined to please those domestic and foreign interests fearful that revival of democracy would harm them.

A seven-year-and-eight-month ban on their political activities means that they will be unable to be involved at least in two "presidential" elections, each coming at every seven years, the first slated for next year in short, a 14-year purge. This ban will guarantee an unchallenged victory for Chon in the two "presidential" elections if nothing happens until then.

The latest charge means that at least a similar number of people must come in to fill their jobs of the purged, forming a strong power base for Chon – a new inner circle.

Both Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi resorted to all conceivable bloody and clever means to remain in power and suppress democratic Opposition, only to meet the miserable ruin. The same will be the lot of Chon.

## Partial List

# Disqualified Notables

*The following is the list of prominent persons on the list of 811 whose political activities will be banned for nearly eight years unless their cases are reviewed and reversed. — Ed.*

**Kim Jong-pil,** former president of the DRP.

**Kim Young-sam,** former president of the NDP.

**Kim Dae-jung,** former opposition politician.

**Chung Il-kwon,** former National Assembly speaker.

**Koh Heung-moon,** former National Assembly vice speaker.

**Rhee Hye-sang,** former National Assembly speaker.

**Park Joon-kyu,** former DRP chairman.

**Lee Chul-seung,** former NDP president.

**Paik Too-chin,** former National Assembly speaker.

**Choi Young-hee,** former Yujong-hoe chairman.

**Tae Wan-son,** former Yujong-hoe chairman.

**Lee Hu-rak,** former National Assembly member.

**Lee Min-woo,** former acting NDP president.

**Hwang Nak-joo,** former NDP floor leader.

**Kim Yong-ho,** former DRP floor leader.

**Choi Young-choul,** former DRP spokesman.

**Park Kwon-hoem,** former NDP spokesman.

**Yang Chan-woo,** former DRP secretary general.

**Park Han-sang,** former NDP secretary general.

**Lee Tong-won,** former chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee.

**Dong Hoon,** former assistant to the DRP president.

**Moon Poo-shik,** former editor of the "Democratic Front."

**Min Byung-kwon,** former assistant to the DRP president.

**Chun Ye-yong,** former acting DRP chairman.

**Koo Ja-choon,** former minister of home affairs.

**Kim Chung-yum,** former Presidential secretary general.

**Kim Tae-hong,** former chairman of the Journalists' Association of Korea.

**Kim Hyon-ok,** former minister of home affairs.

**Mun Ik-hwan,** Presbyterian minister.

**Suh Nam-dong,** former Yonsei University professor.

**Song Kun-ho,** former managing editor of the Dong-A Ilbo.

**Lee Sae-ho,** former Army chief of staff.

**Lim Sung-hee,** former chancellor of Choongang University.

**O Wen-chol,** formely a senior Presidential secretary.

**Mrs. Lee Hee-ho,** wife of Kim Dae-jung.

**Han Wan-sang,** former professor Seoul National University.

**Kim Chi-yol,** former minister of home affairs.

**Ko Jae-il,** former minister of construction.

**Kang Chang-sung,** former director of the Korea Maritime and Port Administration.

THE KOREA HERALD,

NOVEMBER 13, 1980

# Unabated Anti-US, Anti-Chon Struggle of Students

A series of anti-"government" demonstrations were held by south Korean students at a time when Chon Du Hwan was trying to create the impression among the public that he was winning a great deal of public support for a new "constitution" and was firmly in command. Their slogans score Washington and Tokyo for their aid to the south Korean Chon Du Hwan junta.

The first protest came since the May student demonstrations on Oct. 8 when 150 students at Korea Theological College of Seoul distributed handbills charging "yusin remnants" with attempting to end freedom and democracy on the plea of national security.

The second one came on Oct. 17 when more than 1,000 student demonstrators calling for resignation of Chon Du Hwan clashed with riot police on the campus of Koryo University.

The students, who called on the United States and Japan to stop supporting the Seoul authorities, also urged the cancellation of the national referendum on a new constitution.

They also called for the release of all political prisoners and end to the trials of political dissidents.

The third one came on Oct. 30 when about 1,000 students at Yonsei University, a prestigious private school in Seoul, strongly called for the ouster of Chon Du Hwan by turning a prayer meeting into an anti-"government" rally.

The demonstrators urged the United States and Japan to stop supporting the Seoul "government" and called for a boycott of the Oct. 23 "national referendum."

The fourth one occurred on Nov. 6 when about 4,000 students at Sung Kyun Kwan University, a private university in Seoul, staged an anti-"government" on-campus demonstration, distributing handbills bitterly denouncing the criminal acts of the Chon Du Hwan junta.

The fifth one came on Nov. 10 when over 1,000 students of Seoul's private-run Sookmyung Women's University clashed on campus with riot police, chanting the demand for the resignation of Chon Du Hwan.

Leaflets distributed in several universities showed the firm determination of south Korean students never to compromise with or yield to the Chon Du Hwan junta, however harsh its suppression might be, until they held democracy in their hands.

What is important is that students came to realize that the U.S. was no friend of the south Korean people. They came to know that the root cause of their misfortunes lies in the military presence of the United States in south Korea.

Washington had Gen. Wickham, Chief of U.S.-Korea Combined Forces Command, released south Korean forces from its operational control to be deployed to suppress the uprising in Kwangju which resulted in around 2,000–3,000 deaths and over 10,000 injured, including infants and elderly people.

When public opinion at home and abroad lifted up voices criticizing Chon's illegal plots to usurp power and his harsh military suppressive rule in south Korea, Washington encouraged Chon to go ahead with his repressive rule and seizure of power by resorting to crafty double-dealing tactics.

In addition, in striking contrast with the attitude taken by the Western powers including West Germany, France, and Australia which condemned the verdict by the south Korean military court, which sentenced dissident leader Kim Dae Jung to death by hanging, Washington refused to exert any meaningful pressure such as a possible cutoff of economic and military or political aid to Seoul to force Chon to moderate his repressive policies.

South Korean students issued a series of statements condemning the above-mentioned vicious intention of the United States.

Kyonghui University students in their statement entitled "Let Us Punish Murderer Chon Du Hwan in the Name of the People" said:

"As the chief executive of Uncle Sam who advocates human rights diplomacy takes sides with Chon Du Hwan the murderer, it is self-evident that the United States can never be a friendly nation to our Korean people and that she will face harsh criticism in the international community of nations."

A statement issued by Koryo University students said:

"The attitude, taken by the United States and Japan, of encouraging the Chon Du Hwan military fascist group, is a grave challenge to world peace and human rights and aids a plot to strangle national independence and majority rule of the people."

South Korean students get more understanding of the role of the United States in the death of democracy.

All the democratic forces including students cannot be silenced with repressive means.

# *SR-71 Intrudes into DPRK*

The U.S. forces which are now hastening preparations for a war, frantically kicking up a war dust against the northern half of the Republic, committed a military provocation by infiltrating an "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane at around 12:23 on November 13 deep into the air above the coastal sea of the DPRK east of Kosong on the East Coast for espionage.

While raising a hue and cry over fictitious "threat from the north" these days, the U.S. perpetrates military provocations more frequently against the Korean people, zealously encouraging the Chon Du Hwan military fascist gangsters to an "anti-communist" smear campaign.

After September 4 alone, the United States has infiltrated spy planes on 36 occasions into the air above the territorial waters and coastal sea of the DPRK.

It is a challenge to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and a dangerous act jeopardizing peace in Asia and the rest of the world that the U.S. continues perpetrating espionage acts against the Korean people at a time when Pyongyang's new momentous proposal to guarantee peace in Korea and achieve her peaceful reunification has evoked unanimous support and sympathy of the entire Korean people in the north and the south and the world's peace-loving people.

Such frequent espionage acts of the U.S. today clearly show how recklessly it is running to start a new war of aggression in Korea.

The U.S. must immediately stop their acts of espionage against the Korean people, mindful what price they paid for their rash acts in the past. (KCNA)

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